THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22. 1829. NO. 27.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REESE R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff.
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed, arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker:* with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures.—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M. Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps.

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I AM in need of money for my business; all persons who know they are indebted to me of a longer standing than six months, are hereby requested to give me a call and make settlement, between now and the first of February next.—At that date, I will deliver my accounts into the care of an officer, who will prove more successful. CALEB LEE.

December 15, 1829.—3t

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.

Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES. JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25—tf t.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees, a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

PIANO FORTES.

WR. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞ Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞ For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied. CHARLES CARTER & Co.

No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
} Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale,

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

WANTED,

ABOUT 15 or 20 Cords good *Black Oak Bark*, to be taken off according to order, and for which a liberal price will be given. Apply to

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

December 8—3t.

STRAW PAPER.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant, No. 45, Front street, has lately received a quantity of Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper, of a very superior quality, from the mill of Col. Wm. Magaw, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and a liberal discount given to those taking a quantity.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1829.—7t

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the first day of February next, all the right, title, and interest of Benjamin B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 3084, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2665, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2671, 2690, 2703, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2607, 2691, 2689, 2688, 2692, 2606, 2600, 2365, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2436, 2492, 2426, 2521, 2797, 2534, 3075, 2345, 2513, 2794, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2594, 2790, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3205, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3200, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3203, 2585, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3201, 2593, 2599, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3200, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252; also, the part of No. 2653, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21, 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 3d February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917, [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B. Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 26th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2500, 2595, 2612, 2508, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2608, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2604, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232, [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2073, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2363, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4877, [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792; granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2669, 2602, 2603, 2601, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.

December 15, 1829.—wts

The two papers in Indiana town, the two in Williamsport, Lycoming county, and both the papers in Warren, Warren county, will publish the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office—and the paper or papers in M'Kean county if there be any.

TO LET,

THE TAVERN STAND in Noblestown, formerly owned and occupied by John Taylor, deceased: along with the tavern will be let, four acres of ground in town, and a ten acre outlot: the lessee to have privilege to take as much coal as may be necessary for his use.—For terms apply to the widow, on the premises.

EZEKIEL HARKER,
ALEX. LIGGEST,
Guardians of the minor Children.

Dec. 15.—3t

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw 6mo

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20.00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf

Poetry.

THE IDOL OF MEMORY.

It is not for the swimming lustre
Of those beseeching eyes of thine,
Nor for the glorious locks that cluster
Like tendrils of the twis'd vine,
And with a natural garland deck
Thy fair white brow, and swan-like neck:

It is not for thy cheeks that glow
Like clouds when day the world is leaving;
Nor for the murmurs soft and low,
With which thy lovely breast is heaving;
Nor for the pearly store that peeps
Through the soft portal of thy lips:

Not there, my tearful glances dwell
On thy young graces' virgin pride:—
Bright Lady! 'tis not beauty's spell
That chains me, breathless, to thy side;
For woman's voice, and woman's eyes,
Have lost their power to wake my sighs.

My heart is grown too cold with care;
And all the gifts that now remain
From Love, who once was worshipped there,
Are wild regrets and sorrowings vain—
Sad relics, in a mouldering urn,
Where incense long has ceased to burn.

But o'er thy brow a quick light pass'd
As summer air the waters curl,
That gave me, as I viewed it last,
The image of a far-off girl;
With look, like thine, 'twixt smile and tear,
And graceful as the forest deer.

And thoughts that long had buried lain,
In crowds before my memory rise;
I press those gentle lips again,
And gaze into the deep full eyes,
Whose stealing glance could once control
The sternest passions of my soul.

She comes once more!—the breezy sighs
Of her young voice are whispering near,
Like the old native melodies
Breathed on a home-sick exile's ear;
And my wild bosom's throbs reply
She was too fondly loved, to die!

Miscellany.

From the London New Monthly Magazine, for Nov.

NOTES UPON CIRCUIT.

During the last Leinster circuit, I noted down the incidents which were disclosed in several remarkable trials. An attentive observer will readily find in realities as much matter for excitement, and calculated to produce an interest as lively, as invention will supply. Justice may be said, in Ireland, to minister to romance; for, in her periodical progress through the South, she brings to light the passions of a people, in whose delinquencies there is often as much of strangeness as of atrocity.

Wexford.—A case was tried here, in which murder and adultery appeared in a fellowship of a very hideous and extraordinary kind. A cobler's hut, in a village situate at about six miles from Wexford, furnished a stage for the frightful tragedy, in which Mrs. Crosbie, the wife of a broguemaker, performed the part of Clytemnestra. The murderer was a journeyman to the husband. Before the Ægisthus of the last was arraigned, I anticipated that some huge and muscular villain would raise his gaunt form at the dock, and that the predilections of Mrs. Crosbie would be justified by the configuration of the fascinating assassin; and I was not a little surprised, when a squalid wretch, with scarce enough of raiment to hide his emaciation, appeared at the bar as the hero of a sanguinary amour. When John Brown (that was the prisoner's name,) heard the indictment read, by which he was charged with having poisoned his master, in confederacy with his wife, his plea of "not guilty" seemed to be sustained by all the accessories of innocence which a peculiar repulsiveness could supply. His cadaverous and charnel look; his lips that were blanched with starvation; eyes in which fear and famine glared together; his wild and matted hair; his stooping and contracted form; his ragged clothes, and the union of physical meanness with cowering debasement, constituted such a nauseating combination, as rendered it almost incredible that any woman should have seen in him an object of voluptuous preference. He found advocates in his ghastliness, and in the assemblage of loathsome circumstances that were arrayed about him, more powerful than any aid which the eloquence or dexterity of counsel could supply. He had not the means of employing one; and Judge Johnson begged a gentleman of the bar to relieve him in some degree from the painful responsibility of trying a person who was wholly undefended, by giving his gratuitous assistance.—This request was readily complied with. Mr. Scott, as crown prosecutor, stated the case, contenting himself with a plain detail of facts, making no comments, and deducing no inferences unfavorable to the prisoner. I may observe incidentally, that, in this particular, Mr. Scott deserves great praise, as he never turns to any unfair account the anomalous privilege which is accorded to the crown to state the matter of accusation, while the power of reply is denied to the counsel for the prisoner. In support of the prosecution, the first witness produced was John Hanton, who gave evidence of the leading facts in the following narrative. Crosbie was a master brogue-maker, who employed the prisoner, as well as the witness, in working in his shop. Crosbie was married to a woman of whom he manifested jealousy, and complained that she was too intimate with the prisoner. The latter, upon a holiday, walked with the witness to Wexford, and on his way declared that he would cure Crosbie of his suspicions. They proceeded to the town, where Brown purchased a quantity of arsenic and red precipitate; and on their way home he of his own accord told his companion, that he and Mrs. Crosbie had determined to put the husband out of the way. This intelligence was, as the witness stated, gratuitously conveyed: Brown had no motive whatever for telling him that the death of their master had been resolved upon. He made no commentary, and neither assented to or remonstrated against the abominable design. They proceeded to Crosbie's house, and here a strange expedient was adopted by Brown. It appears that he imagined, that if he did not actually deliver the poison with his own hand to the woman, who had commissioned him to procure it, he would not be guilty of the contemplated murder. In order, therefore, to relieve his conscience, he placed Hanton, the witness, between himself and Mrs. Crosbie, and having taken his hand, while Hanton held that of Mrs. Crosbie, he delivered the poison to Hanton, while the latter passed it to the wife. At this statement of an expedient, which was designated as the legerdemain of assassination, every body in Court seemed to start; and Judge Johnson, struck with what appeared the gross improbability of the whole story, became manifestly favorable to the prisoner. The poison having been delivered to Mrs. Crosbie, it was agreed upon, in the presence of Hanton, (who had, according to his own account, no sort of concern in the transaction, not having the least penchant for the wife of his employer, and expecting no benefit from his death,) that Mrs. Crosbie should mix the arsenic in bread-and-butter; and without resorting to the red precipitate, which was to be reserved for an emergency, that they should try what the former poison would accomplish. Mrs. Crosbie was not slow in carrying the project into execution. Her husband became immediately unwell, and the amiable wife affected a deep concern for his sufferings. The prisoner at the bar beheld him writhing in torture, and stood unappalled. It was apprehended that the arsenic would not effect their object with sufficient celerity, and Brown advised that the red precipitate should be applied. Accordingly, Mrs. Crosbie put it into a cup of tea, and telling her husband that it would relieve him, applied it to his burning lips. The potion was swallowed, and Crosbie expired. He was interred with unusual haste—no inquest was held—the witness left the village, and went to live at a distance. He did not know what became of Brown and Mrs. Crosbie; and it was after the lapse of a great length of time, Mrs. Crosbie having died in the interval, that he gave information upon which the prisoner was arrested. The testimony of this witness was, upon cross-examination, greatly shaken. Upon being asked what motive John Brown could have in communicating to him his intention to commit murder, and in handing the poison to him that he might pass it to Mrs. Crosbie, he was unable to suggest even a plausible reason. His concealment of the crime, too, for many years, without his suggesting any inducement to disclose it at so late a period, gave to his entire evidence a colour of fabrication. He was at best an informer; and therefore, as the judge observed, upon his single and uncorroborated statement, the prisoner could not be found guilty. A policeman was produced, who swore that Brown, on being arrested, declared that Hanton had as much to do with the matter as he had. This, however, was not such an acknowledgment as would convict. It was also proved that Brown fled from the village some time after the murder; but, on investigation, it was discovered that the priest of the parish had, upon the ground of his profligate life, and from his suspicion that he had committed the assassination, ordered him to leave his district. Thus his absconding was accounted for. Had the case closed here, Brown would have escaped; but at length a witness, of a very extraordinary aspect, who awakened universal attention by the strangeness of her countenance and figure, appeared. A female dwarf, about three feet in height, although eighteen years of age, deformed in every limb, with a head almost as large as the entire residue of her squat and distorted body, and a countenance stamped with the expression of broad idiocy, was lifted to the table. She was obviously "an innocent," and an effort was made to exclude her evidence, on the allegation that she could have no idea of a future state. However, there gleamed through the darkness by which her intellect was inveloped a sufficient ray to show that she had some notion of a place of punishment, and she uttered the word "hell," with a stare of horror which made way for her attestation. Her aspect was in itself hideous enough, without any accessory, to excite a painful sensation in every one who beheld her; but when she stated that Mrs. Crosbie was her mother, and it was manifest that the idiot child was come to brand the barbarous parent, the interest which she excited was as distressing as it was universal. She swore that her mother had seven children, and that on the night of Crosbie's death they all slept in their mother's room; and she farther deposed, that Brown had on that very night lain with her detestable mother.—In the chamber where her family were all assembled, and while her husband was stretched cold and dead in the room beneath, the murderess had received her confederate in assassination, who remained locked in her guilty embraces, surrounded by the offspring of his abominable paramour. It was observed by the counsel for the prisoner, that out of the seven children only one was produced. It was answered, that they were all, with the exception of the last witness and her brother, confirmed idiots, who were almost incapable of articulation, but that the brother should be produced.—This was accordingly done. A boy, who had been struck with a visitation nearly as calamitious as his sister, and was rickety and decrepit, gave the same account as the former witness, and proved the adulterous intercourse to have taken place immediately after the assassination. This poor creature mentioned that Brown and his mother went off together; and that he and the rest of the family being all left utterly destitute, were taken in, from compassion, to the houses of the neighbors, where they had been since charitably sustained.—As he left the table, a most painful exhibition took place. His mother had been dead for a considerable time. He was ignorant of this fact; and although he had been abandoned by her, and he had every motive to hold her memory in detestation, while he was going down, after his examination, he suddenly paused, and turning to the counsel for the Crown, with an eye in which, in the midst of vacancy, an instinctive affection was still apparent, he inquired, in a voice of infantine plaintiveness, "Where is my mammy? where is my mammy?" It is almost superfluous to state that the prisoner was convicted. He was immediately sentenced, and (a circumstance of rare occurrence in Ireland) his execution caused general satisfaction among the people.

Dreadful Accident in a Coal Pit.—A shocking occurrence took place on Friday morning last at a coal pit belonging to Mr. Andrew Knowles, of Little Bolton, situated in the township of Pendlebury, near Manchester. The usual time for the colliers to descend the shaft, and commence work, is three o'clock in the morning. On the morning in question, about six o'clock, a sudden influx of sand, stones and water, took place near the extremity of the mine, by which a man, his two daughters, and another collier, were suddenly enclosed in the ends in which they were at work, and, as a matter of course, died from suffocation. The place at which Davies and his daughters were at work, is about five hundred yards from the bottom of the shaft, the shaft itself being one hundred and sixteen yards deep. At the time the accident occurred, they were engaged in getting the coal from what is termed an end, being an indentation of the coal from one of the main carriage ways. Carney, the other collier, was similarly occupied in another end, at a little distance from his fellow-sufferers. The weight and quantity of sand and stones were such as to block up five yards of the end in which were Davies and his children, and thirty yards of the main road. Immediately it was discovered that the unfortunate deceased were either buried amid or blocked in by the sand. Mr. Knowles, the worthy proprietor of the pit, set to work the hands of all his other pits to remove the rubbish. In this work about 100 men were employed until about one o'clock on Saturday morning. By this time they had cut to the entrance of the end, when another descent took place, and the colliers were obliged to run for their lives. Some idea may be formed of the labor of this work, when it is known that only one man, from the narrowness of the excavation, was able to use the spade at one time, and that each shovel-full was thrown from one collier to the other, a distance of a quarter of a mile. Finding that all hopes of reaching the unfortunate individuals, by clearing away the sand, were useless, it was determined to cut through the solid coal from another of the main roads, and by this means, after cutting through 12 yards of fast coal-work, the colliers succeeded in discovering Davies and his daughters about seven o'clock on Sunday morning. They were found laid by the side of each other, at the very extremity of the end, the sand having left a clear space for them of about seven yards. There can be little doubt that their death was the result of suffocation, as there was not the least appearance of violence on their persons. Davies has left a widow and nine children. The eldest of the girls killed was 16 years of age, the youngest 13. Carney was found in the spot in which he was supposed to be at work, and from the little space afforded him by the sand, doubtless came to his death from the same cause as his unfortunate companions. The Coroner's Jury sat on the bodies on Monday. The poor girls were employed in drawing the coal got by their father to the bottom of the shaft. This shocking event has created the greatest interest in Manchester, and an universal sympathy for the surviving family of Davies. *Eng. paper.*

The Scientific Expedition to the Caucasus.

The *Gazette de Teflis* publishes the following details of the scientific expedition to Mount Caucasus:—

"On the 16th of June, our expedition left the warm mineral waters for the mountain Elborouss, under the command of the General of Cavalry, Emmanuel, in person. It was accompanied by M. Kupfer, the mineralogist, M. Menethrie, the zoologist, and keeper of the Museum of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh; M. Sedtz, the Assistant Professor of Medicine; M. Meyer, the Botanist of Dorpat, and M. Vansovitsch, an officer of the mines belonging to the establishment of Lougansk.

After having surmounted all the difficulties which offered themselves to our journey, we arrived on the 8th of July, at the foot of the Elborouss, and we encamped on the river Malka. The baggage was left at 15 verstes (about 10 English miles) from the Elbourouss; a piece of cannon was brought to within eight verstes (about 5 English miles) of the camp. The scarp of the ascents and descents, and the little width traced along the steep sides of the mountain, did not allow us to advance further otherwise than on foot, or on horseback gently; but nowhere on the road did we meet with any part of it, not even in the marshes, impassable, nor generally did we encounter the natural obstacles which, according to Klaproth, and other travellers, protects the approaches of the Elborous.

The weather was not favorable to us; fogs and perpetual rains rendered our journey very painful. On reaching the foot of the Elborouss, we intended to wait for finer weather; but, to our great satisfaction, the sky became clear and bright the next morning, and the two pinnacles of the Elborouss appeared to us in all their majesty.

The academicians resolved to avail themselves of this weather so favorable to their enterprise.—We hastened to provide them with whatever was necessary for this difficult walk—that is, with pointed staves, cords, &c. They had an escort of some Circassians and Cossack volunteers. They left the camp at nine o'clock in the morning, and it was only towards evening that they reached the first snows, where they made preparations for passing the night, having only mounted about eight verstes (about 5 English miles.) The next day, the 10th, they began their ascent, at three o'clock in the morning. The frost favored them greatly, and they advanced with success enough; but it became more and more painful, as the snow, beginning to fall, clogged their feet. They were obliged to make frequent halts, and to part themselves into small divisions. Remaining in the camp, we observed with the greatest curiosity the slow progress of the travellers. Towards nine o'clock in the morning they had climbed to about more than half way up the mountain, and stopped to rest themselves behind the rocks, which concealed them wholly from our sight. An hour afterwards one man only appeared beyond the rocks, advancing with a firm and measured step towards the summit of the Elborouss. It was in vain that we waited to see him followed by the other travellers; nobody appeared—on the contrary, many began to return down the mountain. All eyes were fixed on him who accomplished so daring an enterprise. Resting every five or six steps, he advanced with the greatest courage; just close to the summit he disappeared among the rocks. The spectators long waited for his appearance with interest and impatience; towards eleven o'clock he was seen suddenly on the very top of the Elborouss. A discharge of musketry, music, songs, and cheerings of joy, made the air reverberate at this sight. We remained until the evening, uncertain who was the first of mortals that had escaladed the highest of the mountains of Caucasus, considered until this day inaccessible. On the return of the travellers, we learned that this audacious adventurer, who had alone dared to attempt the ascent of the Elborouss, and who had proved its possibility; was a Kabardian, an old herdsman named Kiliar, lame and deformed. He received the reward of the prize of 400 roubles, and five archines of cloth, which had been offered by General Emmanuel.

One of the academicians, M. Lentz, reached the height of 15,200 feet. The total elevation of the Alborouss above the level of the Atlantic Ocean, is reckoned to be 16,800 feet. that is, nearly five verstes (about three and one-third British miles) in a vertical line. We have seen in the neighborhood of our camp, at the foot of the Elborouss, fine falls of water from several rivers; the finest beyond contradiction is that formed by the river Malka; it falls with incredible noise from a perpendicular height of nearly 20 sajens. No current of water is to be perceived, but the stream drops in isolated masses one after another. At about five sajens above this cataract, there is a natural bridge, of stone covered with herbs; and it is here that the road lies which leads to the Karatchaleff and the mountains. In general the prospects of this country are very beautiful. We have found in the mountains, during our travelling through them, some lead, plenty of coal and gypsum, some porphyry, some jasper, some conglomerations, &c. The whole chain of the Caucasus is of granitic."

This letter is dated from Gorlatchevodsk, 2d of August. *Nat. Gaz.*

LONDON POST OFFICE.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of New York, dated London, Oct. 12, 1829.

"I proceed to reply to your inquiries relative to the Post Office, which I obtained from a person in the employment of the Government, in the Post Office. They have just moved into the new building, and a most splendid one it is. It is 330 feet long, and about the depth of the wings of the City Hall in your city. There are about 200 persons employed constantly in it, and it has 700 lamps, all lighted with gas. The evening I was conducted thro' it, the consumption of gas was 1000 cubic feet every five minutes, which at the charge here, of 13s 6d for a thousand feet, make about thirty-six dollars an hour for light.

The Post Office is closed on the Sabbath, so far as relates to taking out letters, to *all* but a messenger from the Army and Navy Officers. No business of *any kind* is done at the office, except delivering the letters to him. This relates to what are sent by special government messengers.—The mails are so arranged that no one comes into or goes from London on Sunday. For instance, there is no mail made up at Liverpool on Saturday for London, because it would arrive on the Sabbath.—There are twenty-seven mail coaches that go from London every evening at 7 o'clock except Sabbath evening; and a letter for any part of the Kingdom, put into the office at half past seven on Saturday would remain there until Monday evening's mail. After the office is closed on Saturday evening, no man can get a letter until it opens on Monday morning, unless it is a government letter. The mails all arrive in the morning, but not on Sunday morning.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

BLOODY TRAGEDY AT NEW ZEALAND.

The London Times of November 6, contains the following account, brought by the New Zealander, Captain Clark. The narrative is dated Bay of Islands, March, 1829.

On the 26th of February, I sailed from a harbour in the Bay of Plenty, called Touronga, for Wakafang, a settlement about 40 miles E. of the above named port, for the purpose of procuring hogs, having been trading there some time previous when I had the most friendly intercourse with the natives. On this, my last visit, not having more than 20 hogs to cure, and anxious to save time, I anchored on the Island of Matera, for the purpose of cleaning and salting them, taking with me the head chief of Wakafang to conduct the vessel there, myself not knowing the anchorage. On Monday, the 2d of March, at daylight, I engaged the chief and four men to assist in landing and cleaning the hogs, wishing to get to sea that evening. At one P. M. the mate not coming off as I expected, I went on shore in a small canoe, with two men, leaving the second mate and three men on board, the chief in question being on board, and eight or nine men alongside.

On my reaching shore, I saw an old chief and a Bay of Islands' fellow sitting on the sand. I did not like the appearance of the Bay of Islands' rascal, having had some trouble with him before. We were about to leave the shore, when the mate discovered the hatchet to be taken away, and came to ask me if I had sent for it. This gave me some alarm, and before we could launch the boat, we heard muskets firing on board the brig. The boat was now in the water, but I found the oars were taken away, and saw the old chief walking off with them. Some of the crew ran after him, and fortunately succeeded in getting them, but before we could get the boat under command, we were fired at from behind the rocks, and a party of natives running out to the water's edge, followed the boat along the sand, firing at us. We made for the brig as fast as possible, but found it impossible to board her, not having a musket in the boat. At this time, the brig was in the possession of the natives, two of our men shot dead, and two large canoes, with from ninety to one hundred men, making for the vessel. Having only three oars in the boat, we pulled as fast as we could for Touronga, knowing that Captain Clark was then in the New Zealander.

We reached Touronga the next morning at five o'clock, found the schooner, and informed Captain Clark of our misfortune. He immediately cleared his vessel, and put to sea, but from light winds did not reach the spot where we left the brig until two P. M. the next day. We boarded the brig under arms, and found a most horrible spectacle; the decks covered with clotted blood and hair, where the unfortunate sufferers' heads had been dashed to pieces. Having cleared the decks, we at midnight, with the land breezes, got under weigh, the schooner taking the brig in tow, and, with light moderate breezes, reached Touronga the next day. Hearing that Atkins, the second mate, was yet alive, Captain Clark sent natives for him, and in three days they returned with him, having ransomed him for one fowling piece, one blunderbuss, one pistol, and three canisters of powder. Captain Clark has been very kind to us, and had he not been so near at hand we must have perished.

From the Baltimore American.

Wholesale Poisoning at Madeira.—Letters from Madeira to the 29th of October have been received in this city, by the Howard, at N. Y. They give an account of the most atrocious act that has been committed in Christendom since the poisoning of the sick at Jaffa.

From the extracts published in the Journal of commerce, it appears that "the Governor of the Island, and the other Miguelite authorities, knowing that the 13th Regiment of infantry was inclined to *Constitutionalism*, bribed the commissioner who was charged with furnishing bread to the troops, to poison the bread for that regiment. A hundred soldiers felt immediately the effects of the poison, and were carried to the hospital. The news soon spread;—the remainder of the regiment rebelled, and arrested the commissioner. The 2d of infantry and the artillery, (regiments rather attached to Don Miguel,) unexpectedly took the side of the 13th. On the 20th the troops besieged the palace of the Governor, in order to arrest a major supposed to be concerned in the transaction, but he escaped on board a corvette. The greatest confusion prevailed;" and it was believed with the utmost confidence, that the usurper Don Miguel, and his hopeful mother, were at the bottom of the foul plot. Another letter states that as many as 200 of the troops were affected by the poison.—Suspicion fell upon Bachica, who had the contract for supplying the bread, but he was not considered as the prime mover of the diabolical act. He was however arrested, "together with the men employed in the baking establishment, but no light has yet been thrown upon the mystery. On the 24th (when the anniversary of Don Miguel's birth-day was solemnized with many demonstrations of joy) the soldiery broke out into much disorder, repaired to the prison, and forcibly took Bachica out; but he was, with much difficulty, rescued by some of the principal officers, who pledged themselves that justice should be done. He was then conveyed on board a corvette for safety. But the soldiers, again assembling, insisted on his being placed under their charge, which has been complied with." It appears, likewise, that some of the poorer inhabitants of the island who were in the habit of procuring some of the soldiers' bread, had been made sick by the poison. Great disappointment had been felt among the inhabitants, that the British government had not taken part with the Constitutionalists against the Usurper. The most respectable part of the old inhabitants have disappeared, either from proscription and imprisonment, or from being hid away from the search of the minions of this modern Dyonisius.

Intercourse with Colombia and the Pacific.—The New York Mercantile Advertiser gives the details of the plan of Mr. Silas E. Burrows, for establishing a communication between N. York and the Pacific ocean. Mr. Burrows is the owner of a line of Carthagena packets, and of the steamboat Liberator, now running on the river Magdalena. By means of these and a line of packets between Lima, Guayaquil and Panama, he intends to establish a regular monthly communication between New York and the South American ports on the Pacific. Mr. B. has already been employed to carry the mail between Panama and Carthagena, "By means of his proposed lines—says the Mercantile—our extensive commercial relations with the ports on the Pacific, will be more satisfactorily maintained—our whalemen and other merchant ships, as well as our ships of war, can, by touching at Lima, Guayaquil or Panama, have more frequent and far more certain communication with the U. States, which will enable all concerned to prosecute the trade to that quarter with an advantage heretofore unknown."

Baltimore Patriot.

Amongst other extraordinary effects, it is calculated that the construction of railways, on all the principal roads of the kingdom, would enable this country to dispense with the use of a million of horses, thereby to save their food, which, being converted into corn, would supply three millions of men! Foreign supplies would, of course, then be unnecessary, at least for some years, perhaps forages to come

Leeds Mercury.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship William Byrnes, Capt. Hackstaff, arrived at New York, London papers to the 9th of November, and Liverpool up to the 10th inclusive, have been received.

As late as October 19th the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey had not been published in the St. Petersburgh papers. The London Courier thinks it probable, that this delay has arisen from a wish on the part of the Emperor to make the terms of it more easy for the Turks.

The state of things in Europe, seems to have put an end to all calculations, especially upon a large scale, with respect to the political concerns of the future. Turkey is humbled and crippled; and if the first treaty with Russia should be insisted on, without modifications, it appears to be the general opinion that the Grand Seignor cannot fulfil its stipulations. The consequences of a failure; might be of the most serious nature—nothing less in fact than the dismemberment of his European dominions. The King of Spain was engaged in making preparations for his marriage; and in Portugal, it is said, the Queen mother and her hopeful son Don Miguel had settled their disputes, and had come together. No change in the French cabinet had taken place. *Daily Adv.*

The treaty between France and Hayti has been ratified, the independence of the Republic entirely acknowledged, and a commercial intercourse established on the basis of perfect reciprocity. The preparations for an expedition against Algiers are in active progress. It is intended to bombard the town with bombs and Congreve rockets.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The Special Commission appointed by the Pope to try the members of a Society of Carbonari, arrested in the spring, who were twenty-six in number, after the most mature investigation and hearing of Counsel, passed sentence at the end of last month. Don Joseph Picilli, of Maddalona, as being an old sectarian, and grand master of a new lodge of Corbonari, founded in Rome in 1828, was sentenced to death; one is sentenced to imprisonment in a fort for life, thirteen others for various periods, from twenty to five years; ten were dismissed on engaging to appear again if called upon; and one foreigner was ordered to leave the Papal dominions.

The Pope has commuted the sentence of death passed on the priest Picilli into imprisonment for life in Fort St. Leo.

Of the criminals arrested a Bologna two have been dismissed with a slight punishment, the others executed; the number of the latter is differently stated, by some at five, by others at three. Our journals take no notice of this affair.

The Floods in Scotland.—Returns have been made of the losses sustained by the floods, in Inverness and Morayshires, which amount to nearly £50,000. Of that sum the injury sustained by the Duke of Gordon, the Earl of Seafield, and their tenants, amounts to more than £37,000.

Retirement of the Grand Duke Constantine.—The *Correspondent* of Hamburg states that a report is spread at Mayence that a foreign Prince is about to purchase a large estate in the Rhenish provinces, and establish there his future residence. It is added that the climate of the northern countries, which he has inhabited until now, is little favorable to the delicate health of his wife, and that this consideration has decided the Prince to renounce the active functions he has hitherto exercised (as Viceroy of Poland,) in order that he may enjoy all the sweetness of a private life in the bosom of his family.

The news received in Vienna by private correspondence from Rumelia, Bulgaria, and Bosnia, represent these provinces under the most gloomy aspect. In Bulgaria and in Rumelia the presence of the Russians prevents any anarchical explosion; but in Bosnia the Sultan's authority is hardly respected, since his despotic power has ceased to be an object of terror.

Commerce and all the different links of society seem to be paralysed. Grief breaks out even in the apathy of the Ottomans; the bazaars and coffee houses are quite deserted; the mosques alone are filled with elderly men; and the young Turks appear generally disposed to emigrate into Asia.

The Christians are not without their portion of anxiety; they seem to fear a dreadful re-action after the departure of the Russians. It is not from Government that they expect any rigorous measures, but from the Turkish populace, because they have given very unequivocal marks of their attachment to the Russians. In fact, in every part of European Turkey the prospects for futurity are all alarming, and the moment when the Russian army is to leave the invaded territory will probably be the signal for the disolution of the whole body, and the Sultan, with all his energy, will not be capable of preventing it.

Prodigious Flight of Birds.—There are several islands on the coast of Van Dieman's Land, and the number of birds seen at times is almost incredible. "There was," says Capt. Flinders, "a stream of sooty petrels, of from 50 to 80 yards in depth, and of 300 yards or more in breadth; the birds were not scattered, but flying as compactly as a free movement of their wings would allow; and during a full hour and a half this stream of petrels continued to pass without interruption, at a rate little inferior to the swiftness of the pigeon. Taking the stream to have been 50 yards deep, and 300 in breadth, and that it moved at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and allowing 9 cubic yards of space to each bird, the number would amount to 151,500,000. The burrows required to lodge this number of birds would be 75,750,000; and allowing a square yard to each burrow, they would cover something more than 18¼ geographical square miles of ground."—This fact is curious in itself; and it is further of importance as tending to show that the sea birds, which have been mentioned as the principal architects of the superb marine portion of the new lands in the Australian seas, are so far from being inadequate to such a purpose, that they can effect it in much shorter times than those who are not aware of their numbers would be apt to believe.

The Picture of Australia.

A Pauper's Wardrobe.—Mary Sharpe, spinster, an old woman, who died at Eaton, near Belvoir, last month, had received parochial relief upwards of forty years. She was always in appearance an object of the greatest poverty and distress, and frequently declared that she had not sufficient allowance to support nature. After her death, the overseers found in her apartment a large oak chest and sums of money concealed within different parts thereof, and a small box full of ancient coins and pocket-pieces of various descriptions. The following is an "inventory" of the deceased's wardrobe, viz:—Twenty-five gowns, about thirty chemises, ten flannel petticoats, ten skirts, twenty-eight aprons, fifty-one handkerchiefs, twenty caps, nine pair of stockings, five pair of shoes, two red cloaks, four bonnets, and a set of handsome baby-linen, new coat, waistcoat, breeches and a hat, a quantity of new home-spun sheets, pillow covers, &c. prints, stuffs, calicoes, napkins, stays, wedding rings, earrings, &c.

English paper.

The following eloquent and beautiful extract is from "the Village Graveyard," written by the Rev. Mr. *Greenwood*, of Boston:

"I never shun a graveyard—the thoughtful melancholy which it inspires is grateful rather than disagreeable to me; it gives me no pain to tread on the green roof of that dark mansion, whose chambers I must occupy so soon—and I often wander from choice to a place where there is neither solitude nor society: something human is there—but the folly, the bustle, the vanities, the pretensions, the competitions, the pride of humanity are gone—men are there, but their passions are hushed, and their spirits are still—malevolence has lost its power of harming, appetite is sated, ambition lies low, and lust is cold; anger has done raving, all disputes are ended, all revelry is over, the fellest animosity is deeply buried, and the most dangerous sins are safely confined by the thickly piled clods of the valley; vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence, for the trump of the Archangel, and the voice of God."

CORRECTED [illegible] Exchange Office, [illegible], Market, street Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*Michigan Ter. up.*	
		New York.	
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	1
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	2
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk, Schen.	do
Easton	par	Newburgh	do
Germantown	par	Orange county	do
Erie	2	Catskill	do
Montgomery co.	par	Auburn	do
West-Chester	par	Geneva	do
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Centr. bk. Cher. val.	2
Harrisburgh	par	Chenango	2
Bucks county	par	Utica bk. & bran.	2
Lancaster bank, dis.	½	Ontario bk at Utica	2
Northampton	do	do. at Canandaigua	do
York bank	do	Rochester	2
Chambersburgh	do	Niagara bk.	no sale
Greensburgh	unc.	*Georgia.*	
Brownsville	½	Stks. gen $5 & up.	4½
Gettysburgh	do	*Maryland.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	do	Baltimore city bks.	par
Farmer's bk. Reading	do	George's county	½
Ohio.		Annap. & br. Easton	do
$5 and upwards		Frdk. co. Hav. do. Gl.	do
Allunder	1	Westminster	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Hagerstown	do
Canton	2	Williamsport	do
F. & M. bank of Steu.	½	*New Jersey.*	
Mount Pleasant	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	2
Western Reserve	do	Trenton band	do
St. Clairsville	do	New Brunswick bk.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Mount Holley	do
Lancaster	do	Camden	do
Marietta	do	Cumberland	do
Columbus	do	Newark Insurance	do
Portsmouth	5	State bk. at Morris	do
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtt.	do
F. & M. bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	do
Branch at Lawrenc.	50	Paterson bank	unc
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up	6	N. Haven bk. do.	2
South Carolina.		Bridgeport	2
Charleston, $5 up.	3	Middletown bank	do
Delaware.		Phœnix bk, Hartfd.	do
Bank of Delaware	½	*Virginia.*	
Commercial bk Del.	do	Richmd. & br. $5 u.	1
Farmers' bk. of Del.	do	Valley Bank & bran.	do
Bran. at New-Castle	do	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Wilmington	do	*Rhode-Island.*	
do. at Georgetown	do	Providence banks	2
Wilming. & Br.	2	Washingt. bk, West.	do
Massachusetts		Phœnix bk. at do,	do
Boston bks. $5 & up	2	N. E Commer. bk,	do
Springfield	do	Oth. R. I. notes gen.	do
Hamsh. bk. N. Hampt.	do	*Vermont.*	
Salem	do	Burlington.	3
Worcester	do	*N. Hampshire* gen.	3
Other Mass. notes	do		
District Columbia gen.	½		

Scheme No. 8. Odd and Even.

COHEN'S OFFICE—Baltimore, November 26, 1829.

WE have the pleasure to present herewith Class No. Eight, for 1829, of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of Two Tickets, or Two Shares, is certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE! The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th December.

HIGHEST PRIZE

☞ *TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS!!*

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize	of 10,000	Dolls is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 1,000	Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of 500	Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of 300	Dolls is	300 Dolls.
1 prize	of 200	Dolls is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes	of 100	Dolls is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes	of 50	Dolls is	500 Dolls.
30 prizes	of 20	Dolls is	600 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 8	Dolls is	800 Dolls.
100 prizes	of 6	Dolls is	600 Dolls.
6,000 prizes	of 5	Dolls is	25,000 Dolls.
5,250 prizes, amounting to			40,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—More Prizes than Blanks!—The whole payable in CASH, which, as usual at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $5 00 | Quarters $1 25
Halves 2 50 | Eighths 62 cents.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

December 4, 1829.—4wi.

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said Court have appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, at the Court-house, in the City of Pittsburgh, the time and place for hearing me and my creditors, previous to my discharge.

WM. IRWIN, *Cotton Spinner.*

Dec. 22, 1829.—3t

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22.

☞ *The Inaugural Address of Governor Wolf* excludes much other matter from our paper, and renders its contents much less various than we wish. From a hasty perusal, we have received the impression that the address is quite a creditable and orthodox production. The declaration that, "in the distribution of executive patronage, the public good alone will be consulted, and selfish considerations entirely rejected," is worthy the chief magistrate of a great state. We have our fears, however, that this declaration is a mere matter of course, easily made, and still more easily disregarded. But we will see.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.

I send you the address of our new Governor, by this day's mail. It is a plain, practical, common sense document. An unusual number attended its delivery, and Mr. Wolf certainly acquitted himself with much credit. He will disappoint many in their anticipations of his character; and, I believe, will make an excellent chief magistrate.

He has not yet announced his secretary officially, but *Mr. M'Kean* to-morrow assumes the duties of that station.

The Philadelphia Bank Bill was negatived in the Senate: *Mr. Brown* voted against it. What will be resorted to next, is very uncertain. But ways and means must soon be devised.

P. S.—Some talk of an adjournment—a measure that cannot, with propriety, be resorted to, until we have arranged the funds to pay our debts!

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RETURN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—OFFICIAL.

	Denny.	*Stevenson.*
Pittsburgh, E. Ward	231	311
do. W. Ward	321	322
Pitt township	102	65
Wilkins	149	26
Plum	97	30
Versailles	90	14
Elizabeth	143	79
Jefferson	54	20
Mifflin	38	29
Birmingham	64	69
Robinson	45	50
Moon	31	48
Fayette	125	65
M'Cully's	79	23
Finley	54	58
Franklin	31	25
Ohio	44	17
Ross	42	26
Pine	68	5
Indiana	86	25
West Deer	50	13
East Deer	65	8
Allegheny Borough	130	110
Northern Liberties	32	112
	2171	1550
	1550	
Denny's Majority	621	

We have not yet received the official returns from Beaver and Armstrong: in Butler, Denny's majority is 181. In Beaver, 485, and Shenango township to hear from, which will increase the majority. Armstrong will nearly balance Butler.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Delivered by GEORGE WOLF, on his inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania, Tuesday, December 15th, 1829.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

In assuming upon myself the execution of the important trust which, by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, has been confided to me, I avail myself of this solemn occasion, thus publicly to express to those citizens my grateful acknowledgments for their unmerited kindness, so freely and so signally bestowed, and to assure them of the anxious solicitude I shall ever feel for their welfare and happiness, and of my unceasing endeavors, whilst in their service, to merit, in some measure, this distinguished mark of their confidence.

If in the course of the frequent vicissitudes and changes inseparable from our elective form of government, but salutary and essential to the preservation of its purity and the faithful administration of its concerns, the wisest and most experienced of our citizens, when called to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to evince those sensations of diffidence and self distrust, which the magnitude and difficulty of the trust inspired; what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your citizens, who is about to enter upon the same arduous duties, under circumstances at once adverse, intricate and embarrassing; who can lay no claim to other than the ordinary endowments of nature, and who cannot fail to be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies and imperfections.

But, if notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances by which I feel myself surrounded, an honest zeal for the public good; if an ardent desire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and untiring devotion to the advancement of their best interests; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any measure compensate for the absence of those accomplishments and attainments, so necessary and desirable in the character of a chief magistrate of a great and growing commonwealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its citizens have made, I trust I may be permitted to say, without incurring the imputation either of vanity or presumption, that such shall not be wanting on my part.

That in the discharge of the various and complicated duties which have been assigned to me, I shall often err, admits of no doubt: to be exempt from error is not the lot of frail humanity; voluntary errors will not be committed; for such as are involuntary, and result from the weakness and imperfection of our nature, I shall bespeak the indulgence and forbearance of my fellow citizens, firmly relying on their candor, intelligence and discrimination, to ascribe them to the proper source.

In administering the affairs of the government, the constitutions of this state and of the union, which in your presence I have this day solemnly sworn to support, will be my guides. The immutable principles of justice and of equal rights, on which they are based, will be zealously guarded and maintained. The powers vested in the executive branch of the government, by the constitution, will be exercised with that caution and discretion which their importance demands, and so as in no case to transcend the limits prescribed by that instrument. All laws, the execution of which falls within the scope of executive duties, will be carried into effect, in such manner as to ensure equal and exact justice to all.

The republican maxims, that the people are the source of all political power; that governments are instituted for their benefit; that those who administer them are their servants, bound to obey their will, so far as that will can be distinctly known or ascertained; accountable to them for all their official acts and responsible to them for all wilful omissions of duty, have been, and will continue to be cherished by me.

In the distribution of the executive patronage, the most delicate, and certainly the least desirable of all its operations, the public good alone will be consulted; selfish considerations will be repudiated and rejected. Offices have been established by the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, for the accommodation and convenience of the people, and to aid in carrying into effect the operations of the government in all its ramifications and details. Sinecures never were contemplated either by the framers of the constitution or the legislature; no individual, therefore, can expect to be appointed to an office of trust or profit, until he shall have established a character for moral integrity industry, sobriety and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally and without a reliance on others. Justice to the public, as well as the moral character of the state itself, demand a rigid adherence to this rule, and it is earnestly hoped and expected, that every good citizen of the commonwealth will contribute his aid to carry it into complete operation and effect. He who has been dishonest in his private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in the matter of a private trust, can have no claim to public confidence: it would be inequitable and unjust, that the idle incompetent individual should be suffered to pocket the emoluments of an office, the duties of which he has neither the capacity nor the inclination to perform, whilst the competent industrious citizen, who would discharge its duties with honor to himself and advantage to the public, is doomed to be overlooked and neglected. Sound morality as well as public policy require that the ruinous and desolating sin of intemperance should be discountenanced and rooted out of society, not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust and profit on its votaries. It is manifest from the very nature and design of its civil institutions, that those to whom any part of the public business is entrusted, should be such as will make it their business, not only thoroughly to understand their duty, but who will, also, industriously and faithfully attend to its performance.

To maintain relations with the general government and those of our sister states, at once friendly and conciliatery, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promote the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroachments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of a great and independent sovereignty.

With regard to the great question of internal improvement (about which there seems to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own,) whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in constructing works of internal improvement, of a national character, by the appropriation of money for such objects; or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at its own expense, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities, I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlightened and prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is destined to enjoy upon the earth, containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions, is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation and a skilful husbanding of her resources, to become, as from her local position and the physical advantages she so pre-eminently enjoys, she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can scarcely admit of a doubt. First in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improvement progressive in its character, advancing towards its final consummation, steadily but safely, conducted skilfully and on principics of prudence and economy, not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public confidence in the fiscal operations of the state, ought, in my opinion, to form a prominent feature in our state policy.

The internal wealth and resources of the state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable extent; of iron ore and coal, anthracite and bituminous, imbedded in our hills and our vallies almost without limit and without stint; besides a variety of other valuable productions which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, without the aid of such artificial communications, as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited, to such points and places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which God and Nature have designed them. But to open such communications must be the work of time, to enable our citizens to reap the golden harvest anticipated, we must not suffer our impatience to force us into measures which in the end may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat the object we have so much at heart—by attempting too much we shall only embarrass our operations, and protract the accomplishment of our designs; the credit of the state and the public confidence in its ability to meet its engagements must keep pace with the spirit of improvement to ensure it success; should these fail, the system itself must sink—against such a state of things it is our duty to guard. As a real friend to a system of internal improvement such as I have described; as one to whom the character as well as the prosperity of the state, and the comforts and conveniencies of all its citizens cannot fail to be subjects of the deepest solicitude and concern, I would take occasion respectfully to suggest, whether we would not be more likely to ensure success to the system itself, by confining, for the present, all our energies as well as all the means of the state to the works already commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; thereby ensuring their speedy completion and securing to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarrassment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feeling in favor of commencing and conducting to successful completion, hereafter, other important objects of enterprize and public utility.

To aid, encourage, and protect agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great sources of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be exercised exclusively by Congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one, equal advantages with the other. It cannot be denied, however, that the latter branch of our industry, and which is of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure in its infancy; and requires the artificial stimulus of legislation, in which it may take its rank in point of prosperity with, and contribute to the successful advancement of the other two. It is believed that the late act of Congress, "in alteration of the several acts, imposing duties on imports" has gone far to produce the result desired; the efficacy of the provisions of the act just mentioned to give vigor and permanency to our manufacturing establishments, will soon be fully tested, and should the experiment made be found inadequate to attain the end desired, we may safely confide in that august body, within whose province the subject rests, that the proper remedy will be applied. The talents and enlightened patriotism, too, of the delegation representing this state in the national legislature, give ample assurance, that the honor of the state, and the true interests of its citizens, have been deposited in safe hands, and that they will neither be compromised nor neglected. That the protecting system will continue to be cherished by the mass of our citizens, who cannot fail to perceive that on the permanency of that course of policy, their best interests will materially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish the system, there will be little cause to fear, that their representatives will run counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states can exercise no immediate control over this important and deeply interesting subject; yet the expression of its opinions and views by the legislature of a state to the Congress of the United States, in relation to the great measures of national policy depending before that body, will not fail to command a respectful attention, and be received with that deference which is due from the national government to the interests and wants of one of its constituent members.—There are, however, other branches of productive industry, which properly fall within the scope of the municipal regulations of the state governments, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposition and loss, and to ensure to their labor its legitimate return: such are some of the mechanic arts and other branches of business pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment, having for its object to foster and encourage this useful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of Government, to infuse into the ranks of industry, a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound to protect them, and to furnish the assurance, that they, too, are objects of the care and solicitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the people's rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in reference to the state of the commonweaith, or the measures to be submitted to the deliberations of the legislature during the present session; the message of my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow citizens, who compose the legislative branch of the government, to one or two topics, the first of which, it seems to me, no executive magistrate can abstain from pressing on the attention of the legislature without being chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty; I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature shall as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis," an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesmen who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hackneyed to be productive of any beneficial effects; but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the hope, that the enlightened body I am now addressing, will turn their attention to the injunction itself, as being one which, considering the high source from which it emanates, is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design, and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education, in all its important bearings, as well with regard to the evils resulting to society from a want of that moral and scholastic instruction to which a large portion of our citizens, who are now destitute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed; as in reference to the stability and permanency of our free institutions themselves, which must always depend on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is an incontrovertible truth, that civil liberty never can flourish in the same soil with ignorance: to be duly appreciated and rationally enjoyed, the ample privileges it confers, and the rich blessings it imparts, must be felt and understood: without the lights of education, the only true source of correct information, this never can be accomplished. That legislature therefore, which shall have devised and brought to maturity a system of education, by means of primary or common schools, to be established throughout the state, and supported by its own munificence and liberality, on a scale so broad and extensive as to reach every village and neighborhood, and which shall ensure to every indigent child in the commonwealth the rudiments of learning at least, will not only have contributed largely to the perpetuation of our free institutions, but reared to itself a monument of imperishable fame.

Our judiciary system too, would seem to require revision, and ought, it is believed, to form another subject for the serious deliberations of the legislature; under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court, is so constantly engrossed and occupied, and their labors have become so onerous and incessant, that there is no opportunity afforded for reading and reflection, which to inspire confidence in their decisions, on new and important questions, which are constantly arising, and which are to become the settled law of the land, are all essential and important: besides the constant accumulation of business arising from obvious causes, notwithstanding the efforts of the judges to keep it down, and the unavoidable delays consequent thereon, are becoming evils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appeals; increasing the number of judges on the bench of the supreme court, or so organizing the present courts as to ensure a more equal distribution of labor among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expediate the public business, and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the legislature.

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate a spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I pledge myself, that to all their measures, tending to promote the public good, I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in return a reciprocity of good feeling on their part, together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the executive may from time to time find it necessary and expedient to recommend.

Permit me, fellow citizens, before closing this address, to congratulate you on the happy state and condition of the commonwealth, and of our common country. Whilst in the old world, we find one portion of it has been visited with the desolating scourge of war, and drenched with the blood of its unoffending subjects, and other portions of it have been convulsed by internal commotions, and risings of the people, driven to desperation by the chilling hand of poverty, or the more deadly and desolating grasp of absolute famine and want, the natural concomitants of arbitrary power and opression, we have been permitted to enjoy the inestimable blessings of a profound peace; of prosperity unexampled in the history of nations; of a government based immediately on the will of the people, and administered on the purest principles of republican simplicity; of laws mild and humane, administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, without tumult or confusion, and without producing other sensations in the public mind than those of acquiescence in, or submission to the justice of the penalties they inflict; of liberty civil and religious, secured to us by written constitutions, bearing in their train the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and last, though not least, the free exercise of the rights of conscience, privileges, which it is devoutly hoped, no American citizen will ever relinquish, but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the sacrifice. In short, we inhabit a country, which from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, seems to have distinctly marked for its own. And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and love, that nation is the American people.

Having now, fellow citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles, by which in the course of my administration I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained, I shall, in the fear, and as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction of that all wise Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty.

☞ *Farmers look to your interest!*—A Canal Boat arrived at this place a few days since with a full cargo of OATS, brought from Pittsburgh and sold here, we are told, a few cents per bushel *cheaper* than they can be purchased from our country friends! This has been caused by the scarcity of the article in this market, and the high price at which they have been sold. A friend who is engaged in trade on the canal informed us, that he had no doubt but he could and would deliver oats at this place, next spring, for 25 cents per bushel. They have been selling at 37½, 40 and 43 3-4 all fall and winter, and could not be had at even those high rates. *Blairsville Record.*

From the Boston Courier.

Home Manufactures.—Meetings have been recently held in Shelby and Woodford counties, Kentucky, for the purpose of adopting measures calculated to extend additional encouragement to *Kentucky Manufacturers*—particularly to the Hatters, Shoemakers, Tanners, &c. The Louisville Advertiser copies a portion of the spirited Address adopted by the meeting in Woodford county, to which it annexes the following comment:

We like the spirit displayed by the good people of Woodford county. We can make hats, shoes, and leather for ourselves, and ought not to send our money east of the mountains, or north of the Ohio, for such articles. It appears to us, by the way, that two *things* are requisite to put a final stop to the importation of eastern made hats and shoes. 1st.—The location of an additional number of hatters and shoemakers among us. 2d.—The production of such articles in the West, at regular prices, and those so low, that eastern made hats and shoes cannot be profitably disposed of in our markets. At present our hatters and shoemakers are laboring for moderate profits, and if they continue to do so, the evil complained of must soon be eradicated.

But what will the "American System" men of the north say to the proposition, to exclude *their* manufactures from Kentucky? If we exclude their hats and shoes, why not also exclude their cotton and woollen clothes? We "only ask for information."

Why, what would the American System men of the north say? Why truly they would say precisely what the Editor of the Louisville Advertiser says. If the people of Kentucky can make hats and shoes for themselves, they are worse than fools to send their money east of the mountains or north of the Ohio for such articles. This is nothing more nor less than the marrow of the American System doctrine. *Never send your money abroad to pay for that which you can make at home.* It is the very essence of the System, and what we and our friends have been laboring for years to impress upon the people as a duty they owe to themselves and their country. Let this sentiment once prevail at the south and west, and we shall hear no more of their political blockheads "calculating the value of the union," nor their executive bullies sympathizing over their cups, with "the northen manufacturers and Rowland Stephenson." If the people of Kentucky can manufacture cotton and woollen cloths for themselves, the "American System men of the north" will say *God speed!*—What does the Louisville Advertiser say to this? "We pause for a reply."

From the Voice of the People.

LAW.

M'GEE vs. JACKSON. } *Certiorari.* The Error assigned is this: *That the Justice is the brother of the Plaintiff.*

If a justice can issue a writ and try the cause of his brother, it is an evil which requires remedy by the legislature. By an examination of the principles of the law and the statutes of Pennsylvania, it will be found that so great an imputation on her system of jurisprudence is unfounded.

By the common law and every day's practice, no relation, not even a cousin of either party, is permitted to be a juror to try the cause. The Sheriff is not permitted to draw and summon the jury to try the cause of his brother, if it be objected to by the opposite party. 10 Ser. & R. When the legislature in 1810 were forming a new system, trial by arbitration, they provide that each party shall have the right to object to 6 persons named as arbitrators by the opposite party, without assigning any reason. And when the Prothonotary comes to name the umpire the same right of arbitrary rejection is allowed.

Every volume of Pennsylvania reports will show cases, in which some judge of the Supreme Court has retired from the Bench, when the cause of a relative or connexion by marriage was to be heard. Several acts of Assembly have been passed, making provision, that when a president of a district has been concerned as counsel, or was a relative, of either party, &c. that the president of the nearest adjoining district should hold special courts to try such causes. In numerous instances have those judges been called to a great distance for this purpose, and paid their mileage and additional compensation, rather than that a judge should preside in a cause under any supposed bias.

When we find the common law thus strict, and the legislature of this state thus jealous, as to who shall be the arbiters on the rights of parties litigant; thus scrupulous and exact to preserve the ermine of justice pure in every respect, can it be supposed that the same legislature ever intended to give jurisdiction to a justice of the peace to try the cause of his own brother?—Where is the necessity for giving such jurisdiction where justices are so numerous in every neighborhood, affording ample opportunity to every plaintiff to make a selection, without resorting to so near a relation?—Let it be remembered that the justice of the peace sits alone on his judgment seat, unrestrained by impartial colleagues. The juror is but one of 12 who join in giving the verdict. The arbitrator or judge is a minority of those who decide the cause. The act giving jurisdiction to justices of the peace in cases not exceeding $100, was passed by the same legislature, and bears the same date with the arbitration law. It is true it is general in its terms—but it must be understood to have been passed, with a view to be constructed according to the general principles of law and the first principles of jurisprudence. Had it been proposed to have added a proviso that a justice shall not try the cause of his brother or son, such proviso would have been rejected by an intelligent legislature as unnecessary and absurd, inasmuch as the first principles of the common law would prevent the assuming of such a jurisdiction.

We are of opinion that it never was the intention of the legislature to grant jurisdiction to a justice to issue his process at the instance of his near relatives, or to decide their suits. Every such judgment, execution or other process, will be set aside by the Court at any time for want of jurisdiction.

Filed by request of counsel.

HENRY SHIPPEN.

Warren, Dec. 1, 1829.

Frontiers of Servia, Oct. 19.

Important negotiations are said to be carrying on in the palace of the Pacha of Belgrade, relative both to military contributions to be paid by the Porte and to the new political arrangements in Servia.—The Pacha is said to have consulted several Greek and Jewish merchants on the best means of paying as soon as possible the indemnities to Russia. The Pacha is known to be a good financier, at least for a Turk. He was formerly at the head of a great commercial establishment; change of circumstances led him into the military career, in which he rose to his present post. He is often consulted by the Porte, which appears to want his advice in the present circumstances. A Jew named Heine is his confidant, and is said to have advised the unusual call together of the merchants. Prince Milosche will, it is said, come to Belgrade to discuss with the Pacha various measures that are to be adopted. The Servians look on this Prince as their future Hospodar, and affirm that in consequence of negotiations at Adrianople, Servia will have a constitution like the Principalities.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

December 19. Rahamah
19. Lagrange
19. Pennsylvania
19. Amulet
19. Niagara

DEPARTED.

December 19. Facility
19. Herald
20. Rahamah
20. Lark

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

December 16. Freeport Packet
16. Pioneer
16. Gen. Marchand
16. Reindeer.
16. Warren Packet
18. American Star
18. Pennsylvania
19. Manager
20. Pioneer
20. Farmer.

DEPARTED.

December 16. Blairsville
16. Pioneer
16. Flat
17. Messenger
17. Jackson
17. Blacksnake
17. Warren Packet
17. Gen. Marchand
18. Freeport Packet
18. Pennsylvania
19. Manager.
19. American Star
20. Hickory
20. Flat.
21. Farmer

POLYMNIAN CONCERT.

THE members of the Polymnian Society are respectfully informed that the Fifth Public Concert will take place at *Mr. Beale's Long Room*, on Tuesday evening next, the 22d inst. to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the book store of Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, Market street.

December 22—1t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons who have been indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, are hereby required to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.—All accounts which remain unsettled on that day, will be placed in the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection. ALFRED LOYD.

A. LOYD has on hand a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. Dec. 22—6

CHRISTMAS.

ON CHRISTMAS DAY, *Lambdin's Museum will be splendidly decorated with Evergreens and Flowers, and brilliantly illuminated in the evening.*

☞ Great additions and improvements have just been made to this establishment, which, with the recent alterations in the apartments, render it equal, if not superior, to any other similar establishment in the western country. Admittance 25 cents. December 22.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

100 CASKS Scorched Salts.
50 do. Potash.
20 do. Black Salts.
50 Barrels best S. F. Flour, for family use.
12 do. Clover-Seed.
5 do. Timothy, do.
4 do. Castor Oil.
36 do. Whiskey.

Just received, and for sale, by
JOHN D. DAVIS,
No. 45, *Front Street.*

Dec. 22, 1829.—3t

NEW BOOKS.

PAYNE'S Elements of Moral and Mental Science.

Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry; a new edition, with notes, by Calvin E. Stowe.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, by Daniel Wilson, A. M.

Dick's Philosophy of Religion.
do. do. of the Future State.

Montgomery's Universal Prayer; Death; a Vision of Heaven, and a Vision of Hell, &c. &c.

The Life of Reginald Heber, D. D. Bishop of Calcutta.

Dr. Humphrey's Essays upon the Origin, Perpetuity, Change, and Proper Observance of the Sabbath.

Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A few copies of the above books, just received and for sale by
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.
No. 98, *Wood Street.*

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—3t

NOTICE.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *Pittsburgh, Dec.* 18*th, A. D.* 1829.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons concerned, that the undersigned, Executors and Administrators, have filed in the Register's Office, the accounts of their administration, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of the said county for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1830.

The account of William Ewing, surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Hall, late of Robinson township, dec'd.

The account of Jno. K. Seetin, administrator of the estate of Thomas Seetin, late of Ohio township, deceased.

The account of Bernard & Thomas O'Conner, administrators of the estate of Michael O'Conner, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Applegate, surviving executor of the last will and testament of Daniel Applegate, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd.

The account of Capt. H. Johnston, administrator of the estate of Peter David, late of the city of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

M. STEWART, *Register.*

Dec. 22.—4t

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22 1829.—10t

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 15, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—10 DRAWN BALLOTS.

THIS Scheme differs from those which have preceded it, in having TEN drawn ballots instead of nine, as heretofore—making it much more advantageous to adventurers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,260	3,260
5	1,500	7,500
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
20	300	6,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
50	80	4,000
50	60	3,000
100	50	5,000
100	40	4,000
150	30	4,500
1800	20	36,000
12250	10	122,500
14620 prizes		$273,760
19600 blanks—34220 tickets		

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves,* $5; *Quarters,* $2,50; *Eighths,* $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68
Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Dec. 22, 1829.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of November, JASPER H. FOULKE, an apprentice to the Saddle Making business, aged about nineteen years, about five feet nine and a half inches high, down look when spoken to, subject to intoxication, and when intoxicated talks very fluently. The above reward but no charges will be paid, upon his delivery to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh. ALFRED LOYD.

December 22—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied by petition to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the Court have appointed the 18th day of January next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

ROBERT GIBSON,
Carpenter, St. Clair township.
ALEXANDER GOURLEY,
Allegheny-Town, Laborer.
ENOCH HOLMES,
Millwright, Pittsburgh.
JAMES BENNINGTON,
Farmer, Mifflin township.
JOHN M'KAIN,
Stone-mason, Pitt township.

December 22, 1829—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we, the subscribers, have severally applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the third Monday of January, 1830, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

DANIEL MARRATTA,
Of Moon township, Boatman.
THOMAS MARTIN,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Baker.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON,
Of Pitt township, Farmer.
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
JOSHUA KAYE,
Of Pitt township, Innkeeper.
ROBERT KERR,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Clerk.

December 18, 1829—w3

DEBTORS TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, will please call and pay off their respective dues, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, as no longer indulgence can be given.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE,
Nov. 13—tf. *No.* 120 *Second street.*

LOOK HERE!

I WILL LET, on Perpetual Lease, that valuable property in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on the east corner of Wood and Second streets, between Second and Third, 56 feet front on Wood street by 60 feet deep, and 60 feet front on Second street by 75 feet deep. Proposals will be taken, after paying a certain portion of money in hand. In case the above is not complied with, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, I will then lease it for the term of three years.

I also offer for sale, on reasonable terms, that valuable LOT OF GROUND, 60 feet front, in First street, running through to Second street, between Wood and Market streets.

☞ Information can be had, by calling on the subscriber, at No. 120, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

Nov. 13—tf.

A STRAY COW.

CAME, some time ago, to the residence of the subscriber, in Pitt Township, near Mr. Beelen's, A RED COW, with belly, hind legs, and part of her tail white. Her horns incline towards each other over her forehead. No other marks perceivable.

PATRICK HAGERTY.

December 15,—3t*

Poetry.

SONNET.

"Non c colpa mai sempre fallace, e mortale
Per immenza bellezza un grand amore."

Love is not always impious, false and vain,
Though earthly charms awhile its fervors win;
Thence to the softened heart may enter in
A better guest to hold a surer reign.

Love wakens, stirs, and prompts the slothful wing,
To higher soarings:—and his first, low flight
Is oft the prelude, whence, to higher light,
Wearied of earth, upsoars the venturous thing.

And such,—so lofty—our pure love to thee!
No vain, nor fading gift; nor could we stoop
To the low objects of an earthly hope
While Heaven's pure light beyond thyself we see.
Love may be base, or noble—as the flame
Is high, or low, so glory reigns—or shame.

---

25 KEGS SHOT, assorted; 10 hogsheads Kentucky leaf tobacco; 20 kegs Cavendish, do.; 100 boxes sweet scented, do.; 20 boxes superior mould candles, 4, 5, 8, 6; 30 boxes palm and common soap. Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

LOST.

THE subscriber LOST, together with his POCKET BOOK containing $75, the BOOK in which the subscribers to the stock in the "Monongahela and Coal hill Turnpike Road" had entered their names. It is particularly requested that this TURNPIKE BOOK be returned.—Let it be dropped into the Post Office in this city, and no one will be the wiser as from whence it came. That Book is of great importance to the Company, and particularly so to the subscriber,
NOBLE CALHOUN.
Dec. 18—3t.

FRESH MACKEREL.

70 KITTS; 20 half barrels, No. 2; 40 barrels, No. 3. For sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

Steel, Cotton Yarns, Mackerel, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

4000 Lbs. best American blister steel; 1500 lbs. assorted cotton yarns and candlewick; 1000 lbs. of the best Ohio oilstones and hones; 50 barrels mackerel, No. 2 and 3; 110 pieces of domestic sheetings; 40 barrels of dried peaches and apples; 40 kegs of assorted nails and tobacco; 250 patent tubs, buckets, coolers, &c.; 100 patent 8-10, 10-12, and other sized window sash; 50 cheap violins.

Also, a great variety of cheap beads, watches, penknives, combs, needle-cases, spectacles, &c. &c. upon cards; and a handsome supply of domestic checks,

DRY GOODS,

And an Excellent Assortment of
GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, GLASS, AND GLASSWARE:

All which will be sold low for cash or approved negociable paper, at three or four months.
ISAAC HARRIS.

☞Clover-seed, flax-seed, bees-wax, butter, flour, whiskey, &c. will be received in exchange for goods, on good terms.
December 18, 1829.—3t

FUR CAPS AND NUTRIA FURS.

120 Handsome Fur Caps.
60 do. Cut Nutria Fur.
Just received and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Dec. 18, 1829.—3t

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT at the head of Seventh street. The house is finished in a good manner, and will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of THOMAS FINK.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1829—tf.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,
"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.
December 8, 1829.—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Farniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.
CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.
Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by the subscribers: *Sketches of Irish Character*, by Mrs. S. C. Hall.

The Adventures of a King's Page. a Novel, in 2 vols. by the author of "Almack's Revisited."

A Useful Guide for Grocers, Distillers, Hotel and Tavern Keepers, and Wine and Spirit Dealers of every denomination. By W. Beastall, Chemist.

Gillies' History of Greece, 1 vol.

Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 2 vols: a new Stereotype Edition, enlarged and improved.

Good's Study of Medicine, 5 vols. &c. &c.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
December 15—tf.

☞ *NEW FUR AND FANCY CAP*

STORE,

No. 66 Wood Street, 3d door above Fourth street.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has *just received* a fresh supply of Gentlemen's Superior OTTER CAPS, together with a large assortment of Men's and Boys' FUR and FANCY CAPS, suitable for all seasons, consisting of the following descriptions, viz:

Sup'r Dyed Otter,	CAPS.	Brown Fur Seal,
Natural Fur Seal,		Leopard Seal,
Patent Leather,		Morocco,
Black Hair Seal,		Grey Hair Seal,
Blue Cloth,		Dyed Rackoon,
Dyed Muskrat,		Martin, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Misses' and Children's TURBANS.

*** *Fur Seal and Martin Collars, and Patent Leather Stocks.*

☞Lillibridge's PATENT HINGE STOCKS.
JOHN SIBBETT.

N. B.—*Country Merchants* supplied on the most accommodating terms. ☞CAPS REPAIRED.
December 15—3t.

NOTICE.

M'CLURG & KING being about to decline business, request all persons indebted to them to call and make payment before the first of January next. Those who neglect to do so may expect to find their accounts, &c. placed in the hands of officers for collection.
Dec. 15, 1829.—3t

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.
HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.
December 15—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.
Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good a quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, Wholesale Dealers in English, French, and American DRY GOODS, invite the attention of buyers residing in the Western States to visit this market. It is our intention, and also that of several respectable houses in this city, to open a full assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

early in January next, and for cash or approved paper, the prices will be as low, if not lower, than can be had in any other city. Their assortment will consist of the following articles:

Broad Cloths, blue, black, and fancy colors;
Cassimeres, do. do. do. do.
Together with a general assortment of Trimmings for tailors;
Blankets, rose, point, and duffield;
Flannels, white, red, yellow, and green;
Bocking and Floor Cloth; Baizes;
Prints of every description;
Ginghams, 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4; an extensive ass't;
Cambric, Jaconet, Book and Mull Muslins;
Tambour'd and loom-sewed do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Muslin Robes; Tartan Plaids;
Blue and Brown Camblets; Plaid Camblets;
Black and assorted Bombazetts;
Circassians and Merino Cloths;
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose;
Cambric and garment Dimities;
Bang-up and Fancy Cords;
Drab and Olive Beaverteens;
Sinchews, Sarsnetts, and Silk Handkerchiefs;
Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes & Florence Silks;
Garniture; Satin and Lustring Ribbons;
Black and Colored Crapes;
Satinetts, blue, and blue and black mixed;
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings;
Domestic Plaid and Stripe Ginghams;
Leghorn Hats, by the case or dozen;
Paper Hangings.

☞In addition to the above, a great variety of articles not enumerated.
CUSHMAN & FALCONER,
No. 188 Pearl street, New York.
December 8, 1829—1mo.

ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

No. 144 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

IMPORTERS of *English and French Lace Goods*, invite respectable dealers from the Western States to visit this market. During the whole months of January and February, they will have a full assortment of all the varieties of these articles which are required in the country trade.—They have been exclusively *Importers* for above twenty years, and do not buy any thing here; and, therefore, they profess to be able and willing to supply their customers on the best terms.

It has, heretofore, been the practice, in this city, not to prepare for spring sales till the beginning of March; but, from a desire to cultivate the trade of the western states, there is now an increasing disposition to make early importations; and several of our principal houses have taken measures to have extensive assortments of staple and fancy dry goods against the middle of next January.

Responsible gentlemen, who bring satisfactory letters to any respectable house here, will be introduced at once to the best houses in every department, and to all the facilities of our oldest and most valued connexions.

The following are the principal articles that we import:

English Thread Laces, Edgings, and Insertings;
French do. do. do.
Bobbinetts, white and black, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4;
do. do. Figured;
Bobbinett Veils, 4-4 and 5-4, black and white;
Capes, Collars, Collaretts, and Half Hdkfs.;
Pelerines and Ladies' Caps;
Gimp Laces and Edgings;
Quillings, from ¼ inch to 7 inches wide;
Mechlin Lace; Purling; Tatting, &c.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1829—1mo.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.
December 1, 1829—2m.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WILL SELL THE TAVERN Property in Brownsville, occupied at present by James Searight, and lately by George Gibson. This property is well situated for business. If not sold, it will be rented, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.
GEORGE DAWSON.
December 8—3t. *Brownsville.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has removed his "Musical Repository" to No. 19 Market street, where he has for sale two splendid PIANO FORTES, from the manufactory of Loud & Brothers.

The subscriber will always keep a supply on hand, and will also furnish Pianos upon orders.

Old Pianos received in exchange at a fair price.
W. C. PETERS,
December 8—tf *Professor of Music.*

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

WHOLESALE

QUEENSWARE,

Glass & China Warehouse,

WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.
Pittsburgh, May 8.

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

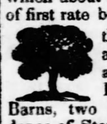
LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.
J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.
Inquire of
GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street
May 12—tf.

☞**A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow;



the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two

Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.
HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*
October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville; P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.
May 5, 1829—1yism

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets.
Inqure of
CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.
ALSO,
Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.
Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.
F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.
F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond.

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.** and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, between Market and Wood Streets.

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
April 25—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
June 6—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

REFER TO

Messrs. John Dillon & Son,
Mr. James Raguet,
J. S. Copeland,
D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co.
Richard Bowen,
Mason & M'Donough,
John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane,
Knox & M'Kee;
Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.
January 27, 1829.—1y